



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/660,302	09/10/2003	Jeffrey M. Ayars	REALNET.194A	5404
20995 7590 06/04/2007 KNOBBE MARTENS OLSON & BEAR LLP 2040 MAIN STREET FOURTEENTH FLOOR IRVINE, CA 92614			EXAMINER BESROUR, SAOUSSEN	
			ART UNIT 2131	PAPER NUMBER
			NOTIFICATION DATE 06/04/2007	DELIVERY MODE ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

jcartee@kmob.com
eOAPilot@kmob.com

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/660,302	Applicant(s) AYARS ET AL.	
	Examiner Saoussen Besrour	Art Unit 2131	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10 September 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-32 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-32 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is in response to the communication filed 9/10/2003
2. Claims 1-1-32 were received for consideration.
3. No preliminary amendments for the claims were filed. Currently claims 1-32 are under consideration.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. **Claims 1-7** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Candelore (US 7,120,250).

As per **claim 1**, Candelore discloses: receiving electronic data (column 5, lines 1-12); receiving a selection of one of a plurality of digital rights management systems (Column 5, Lines 1-12); and encrypting the data in accordance with the selected digital rights management system (Column 5, Lines 1-2).

As per **claim 2**, rejected as applied to claim 1. Candelore discloses: receiving data encrypted according to a first digital rights management system, wherein the first and selected digital rights management systems are different (Column 4, Lines 66-Column 5, Lines 12).

As per **claim 3**, rejected as applied to claim 2. Candelore discloses: decrypting the received electronic data according to the first digital rights management system (Column 6, lines 15-28).

As per **claim 4**, rejected as applied to claim 1. Candelore discloses: receiving a selection of one of a plurality of compression techniques, and reformatting the received electronic data in accordance with the selected compression technique (Column 5, lines, 64-column 6, line 12).

As per **claim 5**, rejected as applied to claim 4. Candelore discloses wherein a consumer selects the digital rights management system and the compression technique (Column 3, lines 16-37).

As per **claim 6**, rejected as applied to claim 4. Candelore discloses wherein an operator the digital rights management system and the compression technique (Column 3, lines 16-37).

As per **claim 7**, rejected as applied to claim 4. Candelore discloses wherein a software module is configured to select the digital rights management system and the compression technique (Column 3, lines 16-37).

5. **Claim 19** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Levy et al. (US 20060062426).

As per **claim 19**, Levy et al. discloses: receiving electronic data encrypted according to a first digital fights management system (0096); receiving a selection of one a plurality of digital fights management systems to be applied to the data, wherein the first digital rights management system and the selected digital rights management system are different (0096, Fig. 12).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. **Claims 8, 10, 20, 23, 24, 25 and 26** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Levy et al. (US 20060062426) in view of Candelore (US 7,120,250).

As per **claim 8**, Levy et al. discloses: receiving a plurality of digital data files, the files utilizing a plurality of different file format types (0096, 0124); receiving a selection of a plurality of file format types (0096, 0124); reformatting the files in accordance with the format types (0132). Levy does not explicitly teach receiving a user selection of a first digital rights management system, the first digital rights management system being one of a plurality of pre-determined digital rights management systems; encrypting the

reformatted files according to the selected digital rights management system; and transmitting the encrypted files to a plurality of consumers. However, Candelore discloses: receiving a user selection of a first digital rights management system, the first digital rights management system being one of a plurality of pre-determined digital rights management systems (Column 5, Lines 1-12); encrypting the reformatted files according to the selected digital rights management system (Column 5, lines 1-12); and transmitting the encrypted files to a plurality of consumers (Column 5, Lines 13-17). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the teachings of Candelore in conjunction with the teachings of Levy et al. for the benefit of using two digital rights management systems within the same program to obfuscate the operation of the executing software providing protection against piracy (Column 2, Lines 11-13).

As per **claim 23**, Levy et al. discloses: a first storage device storing an input data file (0096); a second storage device (0096); a translation computer (0096); a file format type library, accessible by the translation computer, the file format type library comprising a plurality of classes, each class configured to create a software module configured to read data using a different file format type (0096); a file writer library, accessible by the translation computer, the file writer library comprising a plurality of classes, each class configured to create a software module configured to write to a different file format type (0096); and a driver module configured to: determine a first file format type of the input file (0044); obtain input data from the input file using a file

format class corresponding to the first file format; select a first digital rights management encrypting class from the plurality comprising the digital rights management systems library (0044); encrypt the input data according to the first digital rights management system encrypting class (0044); determine a second file format type for a data output file (0096 DRM ID 2); and write the data output file containing the newly-encrypted data to the second storage device using a file writer class corresponding to the second file format type (0096 , Fig. 12). Levy does not explicitly teach a digital rights management system encryption library, accessible by the translation computer, the encryption library comprising a plurality of classes, each class configured to create a software module configured to encrypt data according to a particular digital rights management system. However, Candelore discloses: a digital rights management system encryption library, accessible by the translation computer, the encryption library comprising a plurality of classes, each class configured to create a software module configured to encrypt data according to a particular digital rights management system (Column 3, Lines 16-33, Column 5, Lines 66-Column 6, Lines 12). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the teachings of Candelore in conjunction with the teachings of Levy et al. for the benefit of using two digital rights management systems within the same program to obfuscate the operation of the executing software providing protection against piracy (Column 2, Lines 11-13).

As per **claim 10**, rejected as applied to claim 8. Furthermore, Levy discloses: dynamically creating at least one of a format object or a writer object corresponding to

the file format types of the received files and the selected file format types, and wherein reformatting the files comprises using the dynamically-created format object or writer object to reformat the files (0132).

As per **claim 20**, rejected as applied to 19. Levy et al. does not explicitly teach wherein the first and the selected digital rights management systems differ in that each uses different data encryption from the other. However, Candelore discloses: wherein the first and the selected digital rights management systems differ in that each uses different data encryption from the other (Column 5, Lines 66-Column 6, Lines 12). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the teachings of Candelore in conjunction with the teachings of Levy et al. for the benefit of using two digital rights management systems within the same program to obfuscate the operation of the executing software providing protection against piracy (Column 2, Lines 11-13).

As per **claim 24**, rejected as applied to claim 23. Furthermore, Candelore discloses: a compression format library, accessible by the translation computer, the compression format library comprising a plurality of classes, each class configured to create a module configured to compress data according to a particular compression technique (Column 5, Lines 64-Column 6, Lines 12); a decompression format library, accessible by the translation computer, the media decompression format library comprising a plurality of classes, each class configured to create a module configured to decompress data according to a particular decompression technique (Column 5, Lines

64-Column 6, Lines 28); and the driver module being further configured to:
determine a first compression format used by the input file (Column 4, Lines 56-65);
decompress the input data using a decompression class corresponding to the first
compression format (Column 6, Lines 13-28); determine a second compression format
for use by the output file (Column 4, Lines 56-65); and compress the input data using a
compression class corresponding to the second compression format (Column 6, Lines
13-28).

As per **claim 25**, rejected as applied to claim 23. Furthermore, Candelore
discloses: a digital fights management decryption library, accessible by the translation
computer, the decryption library comprising a plurality of classes, each class configured
to create a module configured to decrypt media content according to a particular digital
fights management process, and the driver being further configured to (i) determine a
second digital rights management system used by the input file, and (ii) decrypt the
input data using a digital fights management decryption class corresponding to the
second digital fights management system (Column 6, Lines 13-28).

As per **claim 26**, rejected as applied to claim 23. Furthermore, Levy discloses: a
digital rights rules library, accessible by the translation computer, the digital rights rules
library comprising a plurality of classes, each class comprising a plurality of data access
rules compatible with the first digital rights management system (Fig. 12).

7. **Claims 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 27 and 31** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Levy et al. (US 20060062426) in view of Erickson et al. (US 2003/0046274).

As per **claim 11**, Levy et al. discloses: receiving an identifier of an input file, the input file containing input data (0096); determining a first file format type used in the input data, the first file format type being one of a plurality of pre-determined file format types (0096); receiving an identifier of a first digital rights management system, the first digital rights management system being one of a plurality of pre-determined digital rights management systems (0096); retrieving unencrypted data from the input file (0096); receiving an identifier of a second file format type for use in an output file, the second file format type being one of a plurality of pre-determined file format types (0096 DRM ID 2). Levy et al. does not explicitly teach encrypting the unencrypted data according to the first digital rights management system; and creating the output file according to the second file format type, wherein the output file contains the encrypted data. However, Erickson discloses: encrypting the unencrypted data according to the first digital rights management system (0021-0027); and creating the output file according to the second file format type, wherein the output file contains the encrypted data (0021-0027). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the teachings of Erickson in conjunction with the teachings of Levy et al. for the benefit of allowing arbitrary media content to be provided in a format to which a number of different DRM policies can be applied (0009).

As per **claim 27**, Levy et al. discloses: receiving an identifier of an input file, the input file containing input data (0096); determining a first file format type used in the input data, the first file format type being one of a plurality of pre-determined file format types (0096); receiving an identifier of a first digital rights management system, the first digital rights management system being one of a plurality of pre-determined digital rights management systems (0096); retrieving unencrypted data from the input file (0096); receiving an identifier of a second file format type for use in an output file, the second file format type being one of a plurality of pre-determined file format types (0096 DRM ID 2). Levy et al. does not explicitly teach encrypting the unencrypted data according to the first digital rights management system; and creating the output file according to the second file format type, wherein the output file contains the encrypted data. However, Erickson discloses: encrypting the unencrypted data according to the first digital rights management system (0021-0027); and creating the output file according to the second file format type, wherein the output file contains the encrypted data (0021-0027). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the teachings of Erickson in conjunction with the teachings of Levy et al. for the benefit of allowing arbitrary media content to be provided in a format to which a number of different DRM policies can be applied (0009).

As per **claim 12**, rejected as applied to claim 11. Furthermore, Erickson discloses: determining a first compression format used in the input file (0026-0028).

As per **claim 13**, rejected as applied to Claim 12. Furthermore, Erickson

discloses retrieving unencrypted data comprises decompressing compressed data from the input file according to the first compression format (0026-0028).

As per **claim 14**, rejected as applied to claim 12. Furthermore, Erickson discloses (i) receiving an identifier of a second compression format to be used in the output file, the format being one of a plurality of pre-determined compression formats, (ii) compressing the unencrypted data according to the second compression format, and (iii) encrypting the compressed unencrypted data (0021-0027).

As per **claim 15**, rejected as applies to Claim 11. Furthermore, Levy et al. discloses: receiving an identifier of a second digital rights management system used in the input file, the second digital rights management system being one of a plurality of pre-determined digital rights management systems (0096)

As per **claim 16**, rejected as applied to claim 15. Furthermore, Levy et al. discloses decrypting the input data according to the rules of the second digital fights management system (0104).

As per **claim 17**, rejected as applied to Claim 11. Furthermore, Levy et al. discloses generating digital rights management system rules, and writing the generated digital rights management system rules to the output file according to the first digital rights management system (Fig. 12).

As per **claim 18**, rejected as applied to claim 15. Furthermore, Levy et al. discloses (i) retrieving digital fights management system rules from the input file, (ii) mapping the retrieved digital rights management rules to rules in accordance with the

first digital rights management system, and (iii) writing the mapped rules to the output file (Fig. 12).

As per **claim 31**, rejected as applied to claim 27. Furthermore, Levy et al. discloses: generating digital rights management rules, and writing the generated digital rights management rules to the output file (Fig. 12).

8. **Claims 28, 29, 30 and 32** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Levy et al. (US 20060062426) in view of Erickson et al. (US 2003/0046274) in further view of Candelore (US 7,120,250).

As per **claim 28**, rejected as applied to claim 27. The combined references Levy and Erickson do not explicitly teach determine a first compression format used in the input file, and wherein retrieving unencrypted data from the input file comprises decompressing compressed data from the input file according to the first compression format. However, Candelore discloses: determine a first compression format used in the input file, and wherein retrieving unencrypted data from the input file comprises decompressing compressed data from the input file according to the first compression format (Column 5, Lines 64-Column 6, Lines 28). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the teachings of Candelore in conjunction with the teachings of Levy et al. and Erickson for the benefit of using two digital rights management systems within the same program to

Art Unit: 2131

obfuscate the operation of the executing software providing protection against piracy (Column 2, Lines 11-13).

As per **claim 29**, rejected as applied to claim 28. Furthermore, Candelore discloses: receiving an identifier of a second compression format, the second compression format being one of a plurality of pre-determined compression formats; compressing the unencrypted data according to the second compression format; and wherein encrypting the unencrypted data comprises encrypting the compressed unencrypted data (Column 5, Lines 64-Column 6, Lines 28).

As per **claim 30**, rejected as applied to claim 27. Furthermore Levy discloses: receiving an identifier of a second digital rights management system, the second digital rights management system being one of a plurality of pre-determined digital rights management systems, wherein retrieving unencrypted data from the input file comprises decrypting input data according to the rules of the second digital rights management system (0096 DRM ID 2, Fig. 12).

As per **claim 32**, rejected as applied to Claim 30. Furthermore, Levy et al. discloses: retrieving digital rights management rules from the input file (0097-0098 Fig. 12); mapping the retrieved digital rights management rules according to rules of the first digital management system (0097-0098); and writing the mapped digital rights management rules to the output file (Fig. 12).

9. **Claims 9, 21 and 22** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Levy et al. (US 20060062426) in view of Candelore (US 7,120,250) in further view of Erickson et al. (US 2003/0046274).

As per **claim 9**, rejected as applied to claim 8. The combined references Levy et al. and Candelore do not explicitly teach the least one of the received files is protected by a second digital rights management system, and further comprising decrypting the at least one file in accordance with the first digital rights management system prior to reformatting the at least one file. However, Erickson discloses: the least one of the received files is protected by a second digital rights management system, and further comprising decrypting the at least one file in accordance with the first digital rights management system prior to reformatting the at least one file (0021-0026). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the teachings of Erickson in conjunction with the teachings of Levy et al. and Candelore for the benefit of allowing arbitrary media content to be provided in a format to which a number of different DRM policies can be applied (0009).

As per **claim 21**, rejected as applied to claim 20. The combined references Levy et al. and Candelore do not explicitly teach decompressing the received data according to a first compression technique and recompressing the decompressed received data according to a second compression technique. However, Erickson discloses: decompressing the received data according to a first compression technique and recompressing the decompressed received data according to a second compression technique (0021-0026). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill

in the art at the time the invention was made to use the teachings of Erickson in conjunction with the teachings of Levy et al. and Candelore for the benefit of allowing arbitrary media content to be provided in a format to which a number of different DRM policies can be applied (0009).

As per **claim 22**, rejected as applied to claim 21. Furthermore, Levy et al. discloses: converting the data from a first file format type to a second file format type, wherein the second file format type is compatible with the selected digital rights management system (0096-0098).

Conclusion

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Saoussen Besrour whose telephone number is 571-272-6547. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30am to 5:00pm.

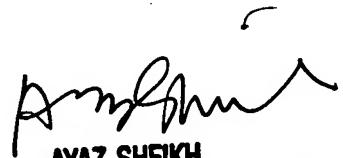
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ayaz Sheikh can be reached on 571-272-3795. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 2131

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

SB

May 25, 2007



AYAZ SHEIKH
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100